The TWELVE TRIBES of ISRAEL

and Their Descendants today

by

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Notes

As a bit if a disclaimer as I know this is a fringe view dominated by racist groups like Christian Identity believers, I in no way hold a belief in the racial superiority of European peoples over others due to descent from the Israelites, nor do

I believe it makes us more special than others.

For me my belief in this theory, European Israelism if you will, is rooted in family history, genealogy, and connections to ancient cultures. It is about heritage I believe we share, and I condemn any groups who try to enforce racial views using this theory.

Reuben

The Reubenites, a powerful and warlike tribe in ancient Israel, proved themselves in battle against the Midinanites, Caananites, and Philistines but never managed to achieve the renown Judah did.

Today the descendants of Reuben can be found primarily in the French and those who descend from them around the world.

Dan

The tribe of Dan, since the days of their common forefather, were trailblazers and pioneers among the sons of Jacob. Portions of Dan broke off from the main body of Israel prior to the tribes entering Canaan and took up the live of piracy, becoming known as the Sea Peoples in contemporary records.

Some of Dan settled in Greece, in the Kingdom of Argos specifically where the men married took local wives.

During the Trojan War (1210 BC-1200 BC) Danites fought under the leadership of the brothers Dan and Angul, both surviving to war's end.

The brothers, rather than return home, sailed with two thousand fellow Greco-Danites into Northern Europe, landing on the coast of present day Denmark.

In a year long campaign Dan and Angul conquered the country, naming it Denmark or Denmark.

After this the brothers and their men took wives from the

location population, mixing their bloodlines with the indigenous Scandinavian people so that it would eventually flow into every Dane.

Through his many descendants Angul became the common ancestor of the English people.

Levi

The Levites, while a distinct tribe in their own right, did not have a fixed territory like their kinsmen. Instead they lived scattered across Israel as a whole and it holds true today in the post biblical age.

Having said this I do believe one nation has a higher concentration of Levite blood than others who will be mentioned later in this project, and that nation is Ireland.

The Irish are descended from both Judah and Levi and I believe their Levitical DNA came out in full force during the

Arthurian Age with such figures as Saint Columba, Aidan of Lindisfarne, and many others taught Celtic Christianity, a form of Christianity much closer in line to Jesus's original teachings than the Roman Church.

Not only this but after the fall of the Arthurian Empire in 683 AD , which is when I personally date the start of the Dark Ages, Irish priests and monks, following in the footsteps of their Levitical forefathers, preserved the wisdom of past centuries by painstakingly copying and recopying by hand hundreds of ancient manuscripts from ancient Greece, Israel, and the Romans.

Through their efforts, and the efforts of monks in other parts of Europe we were able to preserve much of our ancient heritage.

Naphtali

A man of peace who was likened to a deer, Naphtali and his descendants were not pacifists but they did not seek war if it

could be avoided.

When the Northern Kingdom of Israel was conquered by the Assyrians the tribe of Naphtali was relocated to Syria in what is today the city of Aleppo, then called Alamanu, where they mixed with the Assyrians and native Syrian ethnic groups while retaining their peace loving tendencies.

They adopted Aleman as their new name and, when the Assyrian Empire fell, they left the Middle East for Europe where, to the Romans, they became known as the Alemanni.

The Alemanni settled in present day Switzerland where they planted firm roots as they intermarried with the local Romans and the native Celtic and Germanic tribes. In this way the Alemanni, and thus Naphtali, are among the ancestors of the Swiss people.

Simeon

A hard and tough people the Tribe of Simeon were front line fighters during the conquest of Canaan under Joshua. After a few generations of living in Israel and constantly battling the Philistines a portion of Simeon decided to quit their homeland and left, heading West.

They fell in with descendants of Heracles seeking to regain their ancestral throne of Argos and joined their invasion of Greece, proving their worth in battle. The Simeonites were settled in Sparta where they came to form a large part of the citizenship, intermarrying with native Spartans and adopting their culture and religion as their own.

A Simeonite woman even married into the royal family, giving them a blood connection to Abraham which is referenced in the Book of Maccabees.

Later in the 10th century BC during the reign of the lawgiver Lycurgus, a Simeonite descended nobleman who wished to militarize the Kingdom, a thousand people, mainly of Simeonite descent, left under a man named Sabo and settled in Central Italy where they founded a city they named Testrina. Ironically, while they left Greece due to the militarization policies of Lycurgus, the Spartans of Testrina, adopting the new name of Sabines in honour of their leader, conquered the native Italic tribes around them in several campaigns, only being halted in 751 BC by Romulus, the

founder and first King of Rome who defeated the Sabine King, Titus, in battle.

After this defeat the Sabines integrated into Roman society, including the Simeonite descended Claudi family who became prominent politicians and later, through the Emperors Tiberius and Claudius, rulers of Rome itself.

Through Claudius's daughter, Julia Venus, who married the British King and Pendragon Caradoc, the Simeonite bloodline entered Britain where it eventually gave rise to both the Welsh, Scottish, English, and French royal houses, as well as hundreds of noble families and Scottish Clans.

Apart from the Italian and British branches of Simeon, a large number of this people settled in the Iberian Peninsula and mixed with the native Celts and helped rise to the Spanish and Portuguese people respectively.

Gad

The Gadites found themselves in Italy a century after the Assyrian Empire fell where they found a place in the Kingdom of Rome and its dominant tribe, the Latini. Interestingly many

of the Latini, per Jewish tradition, were of Edomite descent, being descended from Esau's grandson Zepho through his son Eliphaz and his wife Timna, the former having left the Middle East centuries earlier and carved out a Kingdom for himself in Italy.

The Gadites soon married into the Roman population, both the Plebian and Patrician class and helped build both the Roman Republic and later the Empire by their good political senses and eagerness in combat.

Due to Rome's expansion in Europe, North Africa and Asia, the blood of Gad spread out to every corner of the Empire, including North America, a place Roman expeditions visited several times, and where, under the Arthurian Empire, Rome's successor, they built colonies.

Asher

Asher came to call present day Belgium home after its exile in Assyria ended. It's blood mixing with the native Celts,

Germanic peoples and later Romans to give life to the Flemish, Walloon, and French Belgians, helping to create a vibrant country.

Isaachar

Like Dan the people of Isaachar opted for the colder climate of Northern Europe, present day Finland being their choice. They mixed with the Finns for several generations before smaller offshoots moved on to the Scandinavian countries and intermixed with the Sami people.

Benjamin

The smallest of tribe among the descendants of Jacob, Benjamin more than made up for it by being excellent soldiers in times of war and having a deep loyalty to the Kings of Israel and Judah.

When the Kingdom of Judah fell to the Babylonians in 586 BC Benjamin went to Babylon along with the tribe of Judah and remained there for two generations before Cyrus the Great, King of Iran, granted the Judeans their freedom.

Some Benjaminites, however, did not return to the land of their ancestors but instead made the trek West. This band, about five hundred people, found their way to the Kingdom of Britain where, in exchange for their services in warfare, the King granted them lands in what are today the western Scottish Isles.

The hardy Benjaminites formed alliances with the Britons who lived on these islands and married their sons and daughters, laying the ancestral foundations for many later Scottish Clans including Clan MacInnes, Clan MacEachern, Clan MacNeil and Clan MacKinnon among others.

Joseph

While technically two distinct tribes, Ephraim and Manasseh, they are lumped together here due to their shared descent from Joseph the Seer and his Egyptian wife Aenaseth.

The Tribe of Joseph spread out in several different directions. Under Lehi and his family descendants of the tribe fled the fall of Jerusalem in 586 BC and sailed across the Atlantic to what is today the Great Lakes region of Canada where they established themselves and intermarried with the local Native peoples. Among Lehi's descendants are the Mi'kmaq and Abenaki peoples.

Other branches of Joseph, after Cyrus freed the Jews, headed into Germany where they settled in Saxony.

They married into the Germanic Cherusci tribe, adopting their customs and religion as their own.

Later, after the death of Alexander the Great in 323 BC, a large body of Macedonian soldiers under the command of Saxo, a Cherusci mercenary, sailed to Saxony and found a home among the people, adding another layer.

Centuries later, now going by the name Saxons in honour of Saxo, the descendants of Joseph invaded Roman Britain and carved out several Kingdoms for themselves which culminated in the birth of the Kingdom of England in 927 AD.

Through Britain's later colonial projects the blood of Joseph

spread to the farthest reaches of the planet, with Canada, the United States, Australia and New Zealand having high concentrations of Joseph's DNA.

Zebulon

Drawn to the sea both in ancient Israel and later in Europe, Zebulon established itself in what today is the Kingdom of the Netherlands not too long after Assyria's fall and helped form the Dutch people by marrying the native Celts and Germanic peoples.

Judah

Judah remained in the land of their fathers longer than any of the other tribes, but even so portions of the Jews did break off now and then, most ending up in Germany and being absorbed into the Germanic tribes.

The final dispersal of Judah happened in waves, the first following the First Roman Jewish War in 70 AD where thousands of Jewish men, women, and children, were sold as slaves and others simply exiled. A band of these exiles eventually found themselves in the Jutland Peninsula of Denmark where they established themselves as a distinct group, being called Jutes by the Danes. Over time their descendants intermarried with their neighbours, trading the Torah for the Havamal and Yehovah for Odin and the Aesir, losing almost all connections to their Israelite heritage.

The Jutes invaded Britain with other Germanic peoples and helped forge England, settling in large numbers in the Kingdom of Kent and the Isle of Wight.

Alfred the Great, via his mother Osburga, was descended from the Jutes and through him so are millions of people today of English and Scottish descent through Scottish Clans who can count him as a common ancestor to the Clansmen.

The next large dispersal of Judah happened in 135 AD after the Bar Kokhba revolt was crushed by the Romans.

Thousands of Jews were shipped off to the German frontier where their descendants married into both Roman and Germanic families.

Another dispersal happened in 683 AD when the Arthurian Empire fell when the Jews of Jerusalem tried reclaiming their independence. Constantine Heraclian, the former Governor of the eastern half of the Arthurian Empire and founder of the Eastern Roman Empire, destroyed this rebellion with one brutal battle close to the Holy city. Once it was finished he sent the exiles away from the Holy Land to Germany, being forced to live where Berlin would one day be built.

One of these Jews, a man named David who was the son of a Turkic convert, would establish a family line with his Jerusalemite wife, Elisheva, which would one day descend to Widukind, the great Saxon Chief who led his people against Charlemagne in the Saxon wars, and through Widukind would father much of Germany and the rest of Europe.